

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please amend the following paragraph beginning at page 29, line 20 as follows:

The strategy here for the *E. coli* secretion of antibody fragments (Fig. 1) shares two basic similarities with the work of others (10). Firstly a dicistronic operon is used to direct the co-expression of corresponding light and heavy chain fragments. Secondly the antibody chains are preceded by bacterial signal sequences to direct secretion into the periplasmic space of *E. coli* where the redox environment favors disulfide bond formation and the light and heavy chain fragments may assemble. The system here differs from earlier strategies in three basic ways. Firstly the transcription unit utilizes the highly regulated promoter, the *E. coli PhoA* promoter (11) inducible by phosphate starvation, and heat-stable enterotoxin II signal sequence (12). Secondly, the gene segment for the light chain precedes that for the heavy chain Fd fragment ( $V_H$  and  $C_H1$  domains). Thirdly, in order to express the Fab' fragment of huMAb4D5-8 the  $C_H1$  gene segment was extended to encode part of the cysteine-containing antibody hinge region. The sequence Cysteine followed by two Prolines and another Cysteine (CPC CPPC terminus) was initially chosen since it is found in the hinge region of human IgG<sub>1</sub> molecules (17) including the full length version of huMAb4D5-8 (6). The construction of additional Fab' variants by cassette mutagenesis (18) of the pBR322-based expression vector was facilitated by installing unique Sal I and Sph I restrictions sites towards the end of the  $C_H1$  gene segment and immediately 3' to the stop codon, respectively.